JULY 7, 1774. THE NUMBER 718.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freshest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* 8. 28.

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LETTER I.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

DIVINE Providence has been pleased to place us, in this Age and Country, under such Circumstances as to be reduced to the Necessity of choosing one of these Conditions: Either to submit to the Dominion of others, holding our Lives, Liberties, and Properties, by the *precarious Tenure* of their Will; or, to exert that Understanding, Resolution, and Power, with which Heaven has favoured us, in striving to maintain our Rank in the Class of Freemen.

The Importance of these Objects is so immensely great, and the Treatment of one of these Colonies so extremely alarming, as to call for your most earnest and immediate Consideration.

The Subject of the present Dispute, between Great Britain and us, is so generally understood, that to enlarge upon it is needless. We know the *Extent* of her Claims; we begin to feel the *Enforcement* of those Claims. We may foresee the Consequences of them; for, Reason teaching us to infer Actions from Principles, and Events from Examples, should convince us what a Perfection of Servitude is to be fixed on us, and our Posterity. I call it Perfection; because the Wit of Man, it is apprehended, cannot devise a Plan of Domination more completely tending to bear down the Governed, into the lowest and meanest State in Society, than that now meditated, avowed, and in Part executed, on this Continent.

If this System becomes established, it may with Truth be said of the Inhabitants of these Colonies, "that they hold their Lives, Liberties, and Properties, by the precarious Tenure of the Will of others."*

Allowing the Danger to be real, at the Prospect of so abject and so lasting a Subjection, what must be the Sentiments of judicious and virtuous Americans? They will quickly determine whether the first Part of the Alternative should be adopted.

Here Arguments would be absurd. Not more ridiculous would be an Attempt to prove Vice preferable to Virtue; the Climate of St. Vincent more pleasant than that of Pennsylvania; the Natives of Indostan, under the Government of the East India Company, as happy as English Freeholders; or the Inhabitants of Great Britain more loyal Subjects than those of the Colonies.

That Liberty is inestimable; and should, if possible, be preserved, you know. To pretend to convince you of the Truth of the former Proposition, or of the Duty of the latter, would be to insult you.

You must be, you are resolved, to observe the properest Conduct for securing your best and dearest Interests. What *that* may be, deserves, demands, your closest Attention, your calmest Deliberation.

On this Head, I venture to submit some Observations to your Consideration. I am, by every Tie of Interest and Duty, an American; and, unless my Heart deceives me, I am an American in Affection. My Fortunes, Hopes, and Wishes, are bound up in your Prosperity. With my Countrymen I must mourn or rejoice; and therefore, though I am perfectly sensible I cannot present to them Reflections arising from great Abilities, or extensive Learning, and adorned by Elegance of Composition, yet I trust they will lend a careful and candid Attention to plain Thoughts, dictated by honest Intentions, and a Participation of Afflictions. Aiming solely at your Welfare, and not at the trifling Reputation of a Writer, far be from me the over-weening Presumption that my Opinions are free from Errour. Conscious of my Frailties, I desire those Opinions to be severely examined. The Correction of them will confer a real Obligation upon me, if it serves my Country; and happy shall I esteem myself, if the Detection of my Mistakes shall open to you a clear View of the most expedient Measures to be pursued.

There are some Men who say that the late Act of Parliament, abolishing the Privileges of the Port of Boston, was occasioned by the particular Imprudence of the Inhabitants, and in no Manner concerns the other Colonies.

To form a true Judgment on this Point, it will be proper to take a short Review of some other Transactions.

Great Britain, triumphant by your Assistance in the late War, found, at the Conclusion of it, by a Peace hastily bestowed on her haughty and hereditary Foes, her Dominions enlarged, her Fleets formidable, her Armies disciplined, her Trade flourishing, her Enemies intimidated and exhausted, her Colonies thriving, affectionate, and dutiful.

The Cup of Prosperity, large and full, courted her Lips. Deep she drank of the enchanted Beverage, as if the Vessel, like the Cruise of Zarepta's Widow, could not fail. After a short, but feverish Repose, she roused herself, may I say, as one of Homer's Giants; a Race, "by whom no Statutes and no Rights were known," to injure those who never injured her. She had conquered her Enemies. That other Kingdoms had done. Should no Exploits of a more transcendent Energy illustrate the Annals of George III. no Atchievements, so shockingly great and advantageous, that even the pensioned Historians of the animated Era must weep in tracing them, and blush in reciting them? Luckily for her Fame, perhaps for her Profit, the near-sighted Policy and low spirited Humanity of every State, in every Period, had left untouched, for her, the novel Glory of conquering *Friends, Children, Flesh of her Flesh*, and *Bone of her Bone*, unstained by any former Reproach, resting in perfect Tranquillity, acknowledged Loyalty, and actual Obedience to every Kind of Authority hitherto by her exercised over them; perpetually pouring into her Lap those Fruits of their Industry which she would permit them to collect from the different Parts of the World; proud of their Connection with her, confiding in her, loving, revering, almost adoring her; and ready and willing, as they ever had been, to spend their Treasure, and their Blood, at her Request, in her Cause.

* "*Parcere superbis, and debellare subjectos,*"
was a Thought that had escaped the Sagacity of Statesmen, and even the Fancy of Poets. The Subtlety of Machiavel's Italian Brain had missed it, and no Beotian had blundered upon it."

The Temptation was too great to be resisted; the Parent resolved to seize that Treasure, and, if not tamely resigned, to spill that Blood herself." " ‖ O *sapiens et beata* Regina."

The greatest † Minister, who had heretofore conducted her Affairs, had discovered, and declared, that we were continually toiling for her Benefit; that she was sure of receiving, in the Course of Commerce, all those Emoluments of our Labour which Reason could require; and, therefore, tenderly cherished and supported us. Notions too dull! and Advantages too just! to merit the slightest Regard from his Majesty's enlightened and magnanimous Counsellors.

"They lavish Gold out of the Bag, and weigh Silver in the Balance; "they fall down, yea they worship them. Remember this, and show "yourselves Men." Isaiah, Chapter 46. P. P.

* "Non nobis nati sumus. *It is for our Posterity we desire to provide, that they may not be in worse Case than Villains. For a* Freeman *to be* Tenant at Will *for his* Liberty! *I will not agree to it. It is a Tenure not to be found in all* Littleton." *Speech of Sir Edward Coke, Lord Chief Justice. Parliamentary History, Volume 9th, Page 62d.*

† "*To spare the Proud, and to subdue the Subject.*"

‡ "*O wise and happy Queen.*"

‖ *Sir Robert Walpole, and every other Minister to whom the Project of taxing the Colonies was mentioned, rejected it.*

"When I had the Honour of serving his Majesty, I availed myself of the Means of Information which I derived from my Office. I speak, therefore, from Knowledge. My Materials were good. I was at Pains to collect, to digest, to consider them; and I will be bold to affirm, that the Profit of Great Britain from the Trade of the Colonies, through all its Branches, is two Millions a Year. This is the Fund that carried you triumphantly through the last War. The Estates that were rented at 2000l. a Year, fifteen or Years ago, are 3000l. at present. Those Estates sold then from fifteen to eighteen Years Purchase; the same may now be sold for thirty. You owe this to America. This is the Price that America pays you for her Protection. I dare not say how much higher these Profits may be augmented. Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the House what is really my Opinion: It is, that the Stamp Act be repealed absolutely, totally, and immediately; that the Reason for the Repeal be assigned, because it was founded on an erroneous Principle." Mr. PITT's Speech.

All the most distinguished Writers on the Trade of Great Britain, previous to the present Reign, hold a Language entirely agreeing with Mr. Pitt's Sentiments. See Davenant, Child, Tucker, Beawes, Postlethwaite, &c.

LETTER II.

To the INHABITANTS *of the* BRITISH COLONIES *in* AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my Design to travel through all the ministerial Manœuvres, respecting us since the Commencement of this Reign. It is not necessary. Sufficient, I trust, it will prove to lay before you such a Series of correspondent Facts as will thoroughly convince you that a Plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciously adhered to, unchanged even by frequent Changes of Ministers, unchecked by any intervening Gleam of Humanity, to sacrifice to a Passion for arbitrary Dominion the universal Property, Liberty, Safety, Honour, Happiness, and Prosperity, of us, unoffending, yet devoted Americans; and that every Man of us is deeply interested in the Fate of our Brethren of Boston.

If such a Series is not laid before you, the combined Force of which shall tear up by the Roots, and throw out of your Bosoms, every lurking Doubt, censure me as an Enthusiast, too violently warmed by a Sense of the Injustice practised against my beloved Country.

The Danger of a Father's Life once racked Words from a dumb Son. Worse than Death, in my View, threatens our common Mother. Pardon, therefore, a Brother's Imperfections.

Amidst a Volume of Institutions, called Regulations, wrong at first, corrected into other Errours, again corrected, still requiring Regulation, and remaining, after all their Editions, if not like Draco's Codes of Blood, yet Codes of Plunder, confounding by the Intricacy and Multiplicity of their Inventions, and confiscating for having confounded§, appears the 4th of George III. Chapter 15th, stiled "An Act for granting certain Duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c." This was the first Comet of this Kind that glared over these Colonies since their Existence. Here first we find the Commons of Great Britain "giving and granting" our Money, for the express Purpose of "raising a Revenue in America."

We, busy in guiding our Ploughs, felling our Timber, or sailing in the Circuits of Traffick prescribed us, and still veering, like Bees to their Hive, with Millions of our Gains to Great Britain, the Centre of our Toils by Land and Sea, poor harmless Husbandmen and Traders! scarce observed the Blow given us. Our Hearts, filled with Confidence, by contemplating the pleasing Images of her generous distinguished Virtues, from the Splendour of which, in our Judgment, those of ancient Greece and Rome hid their diminished Heads, Suspicion could find no Entrance. We saw, in the Preamble, something of the usual Forms "for extending and securing Navigation and Commerce," were lulled into Security, nor could suppose the Stroke was aimed at our Vitals. An Infant that had tottered along a directed Walk in a Garden, and, loaded with Flowers, had presented them to a Mother, would as soon have expected to be knocked down by her.

Not long were we suffered to enjoy our Tranquillity. The 5th of George III. Chapter 12th, the ever memorable Stamp Act quickly followed. By this, reciting the former Act, the Commons of Great Britain "gave and granted" Duties, so called, of our Money, on almost every Piece of Parchment, Vellum, or Paper, to be used in these Colonies, and declared every Instrument of Writing without a Stamp to be void. Tax Gatherers, of a new Kind, were appointed to collect these Duties. The Petitions of our Assemblies, previous to its passing, on Notice received of the Design, asserting our Rights, and supplicating a Respect for them, were treated with Contempt. You remember the Time, and its Distress. You behaved as you ought ‡. Convinced that a People who wish to be free must resolve to be free, you abolished the "abominable Thing," and proceeded in your usual Business, without any Regard to the illegal Edict obtruded upon you.

Permit me to add two Observations, relating to remarkable Attendants on the Taxation comprised in that Act; the Memory of which is perhaps grown faint, from Length of Time, in some Minds.

By the Statutes granting Stamp Duties in England, or Great Britain, especial Caution has been taken that nothing more should be levied upon the Subject, under any Pretence whatsoever, than the Duties themselves. These Words run through those Acts: "That the Officers shall receive "the several Duties, and stamp and mark the Vellum, Parchment, and "Paper, &c. *without any other Fee or Reward*, which Stamp or Mark "shall be a sufficient Discharge for the respective Duties, &c. and "the Commissioners shall take Care that the several Parts of the Kingdom shall, from Time to Time, be sufficiently furnished with Vellum, "Parchment, and Paper, stamped and marked as directed, *to the End* "that the Subjects, &c. *may have it in their Election either to buy* the "same of the Officers and Persons to be employed, &c. at the *usual* "and *most common Rates* above the said Duties, or to *bring their own* "Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, to be stamped or marked as aforesaid ‖."

Was the Stamp Act for America like those Statutes? Judge. By this it is enacted, "that the High Treasurer, or any three or more of the "Commissioners of the Treasury, shall once in every Year *set the Prices* "at which all Sorts of stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper, shall "be sold, &c."

§ "*Omitting the immense Increase of People, by natural Population in the more northern Colonies, and the Migration from every Part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial System of America may be altered to Advantage. You have prohibited where you ought to have encouraged, and you have encouraged where you ought to have prohibited. Improper Restraints have been laid on the Continent, in Favour of the Islands. You have but two Nations to trade with in America. Would you had twenty! Let Acts of Parliament in Consequence of Treaties remain, but let not an* English *Minister become a* Custom-house Officer *for Spain, or for any foreign Power. Much is wrong; much may be amended, for the general Good of the Whole.*" Mr. PITT's Speech.

† "*I rejoice that America has resisted. Three Millions of People, so dead to all the Feelings of Liberty, as voluntarily to consent to be Slaves, would have been fit Instruments to make Slaves of the rest.*" Mr. PITT's Speech.

‡ *5th and 6th William and Mary, Chapter 21st. 30th George II. Chapter 19th, and many other Statutes.*

The Stamps were kept in England. Ship Loads of "all Sorts of "stamped Vellum, Parchment, and Paper;" were sent over to us. We had no *Choice*, either to take these, or to carry other Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, to be stamped. We must not only have paid the certain Duties imposed, but the uncertain "Prices" which the Commissioners should please to "set" for the Value of their "Vellum, Parchment, and Paper;" and "Penalties and Forfeitures" fell upon us, every Step we took, without paying these *Impositions*. This surely was not only to be taxed by the Parliament, but over again for the same Articles by the Commissioners.

Here some Men, whose Minds are strongly impressed with Ideas of Equity, may ask if it is possible that even a British Parliament should so wantonly degrade us? It is as true as that the Port of Boston is *this Day* shut up.

The "Forfeitures and Penalties thereby imposed were to be sued for and recovered in any Court of Record, or in *any Court of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty*, appointed or to be appointed, and having Jurisdiction, in the respective Colony where the Offence should be committed, &c."

This was no Regulation of Trade. The Facts to be tried in any Dispute must have arisen on Land, within the Body of a County, as remote from Admiralty Jurisdiction, on every constitutional Principle, as a Suit on a Bond, or an Ejectment for a Freehold; yet thus, by a few Lines, was the inestimable Privilege of Trial by Jury to be torn from you and your Posterity. Thus the Decision of the Rights of Property, not in Controversies between Man and Man, on the Question of *meum vel tuum*, where, though wrung by Oppression, the wretched Loser might draw a Degree of Consolation, by reflecting that he had received some Consideration for the Substance taken away, or at least that a Countryman gained his Spoils, but in Litigations founded on rigid *Forfeitures* and arbitrary *Penalties*, was to be referred to the incorrupt Tribunals of single Judges, appointed from another Country, filled with its Prejudices, holding their Commissions during Pleasure, totally independent on you, claiming Fees and Salaries to be paid out of your Money, condemned by themselves §.

§ "*When the Jury have delivered in their Verdict, and it is recorded in Court, they are then discharged, and so ends the Trial by Jury; a Trial which, besides the other vast Advantages which we have occasionally observed in its Progress, is the less expeditious and cheap, as it is convenient, equitable, and certain: For a Commission out of Chancery, or the Civil Law Courts, for examining Witnesses in one Cause, will frequently last as long, and of Course be full as expensive, as the Trial of a Hundred Issues at Nisi Prius, and yet the Fact cannot be determined by such Commissioners at all; no, not till the Depositions are published and read at the Hearing of the Cause in Court.*

"*Upon these Accounts, the Trial by Jury ever has been, and I trust ever will be, looked upon as the Glory of the English Law; and if it has so great an Advantage over others in regulating civil Property, how much must that Advantage be heightened when it is applied to criminal Cases! But this we must refer to the ensuing Book of the Commentaries, only observing, for the present, that it is the most transcendent Privilege which any Subject can enjoy, or wish for, that he cannot be affected either in his Property, his Liberty, or his Person, but by the unanimous Consent of twelve of his Neighbours and Equals; a Constitution, that, I may venture to affirm, has, under Providence, secured the just Liberties of this Nation, for a long Succession of Ages. And therefore a celebrated French Writer (a) who concludes that because Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, have lost their Liberties, therefore those of England must also perish, should have recollected that Rome, Sparta, and Carthage, at the Time when their Liberties were lost, were Strangers to the Trial by Jury.*

"*Great as this Eulogium may seem, it is no more than this admirable Constitution, when traced to its Principles, will be found in sober Reason to deserve. The impartial Administration of Justice, which secures both our Persons and our Properties, is the great End of Civil Society; but if that be entirely intrusted to the Magistracy, a select Body of Men, and those generally selected by the Prince, or such as enjoy the highest Offices in the State, their Decisions, in Spite of their own natural Integrity, will have frequently an involuntary Bias towards those of their own Rank and Dignity. It is not to be expected, from human Nature, that the few should be always attentive to the Interests and Good of the many. On the other Hand, if the Power of Judicature were placed at Random in the Hands of the Multitude, their Decisions would be wild and capricious, and a new Rule of Action would be every Day established in our Courts. It is wisely, therefore, ordered, that the Principles and Axioms of Law, which are generally Propositions, flowing from abstracted Reason, and not accommodated to Times or to Men, should be deposited in the Breasts of the Judges, to be occasionally applied to such Facts as come properly ascertained before them: For here Partiality can have little Scope, the Law is well known, and is the same for all Ranks and Degrees; it follows as a regular Conclusion, from the Premises of Fact pre-established. But in settling and adjusting a Question of Fact, when intrusted to any single Magistrate, Partiality and Injustice have an ample Field to range in; either by boldly asserting that to be proved which is not so, or more artfully by suppressing some Circumstances, stretching and warping others, and distinguishing away the Remainder. Here, therefore, a competent Number of sensible and upright Jurymen, chosen by Lot from among those of the middle Rank, will be found the best Investigators of Truth and the surest Guardians of public Justice: for the most powerful Individual in the State will be cautious of committing any flagrant Invasion of another's Right when he knows that the Fact of his Oppression must be examined and decided by twelve indifferent Men, and that when once the Fact is ascertained the Law must of Course redress it. This, therefore, preserves in the Hands of the People that Share which they ought to have in the Administration of public Justice, and prevents the Encroachments of the more powerful and wealthy Citizens. Every new Tribunal, erected for the Decision of Facts, without the Intervention of a Jury (whether composed of Justices of the Peace, Commissioners of the Revenue, Judges of a Court of Conscience, or any other standing Magistrates) is a Step towards establishing Aristocracy, the most oppressive of absolute Governments. The feudal System, which, for the Sake of military Subordination, pursued an aristocratical Plan in all its Arrangements of Property, had been intolerable in Times of Peace, had it not been wisely counterpoised by that Privilege, so universally diffused through every Part of it, the Trial by the feudal Peers. And in every Country on the Continent, as the Trial by the Peers has been gradually disused, so the Nobles have increased in Power, till the State has been torn in Pieces by rival Factions, and Oligarchy in Effect has been established, though under the Shadow of regal Government; unless where the miserable Commons have taken Shelter under absolute Monarchy, as the lighter Evil of the two. And, particularly, it is a Circumstance well worthy an Englishman's Observation, that in Sweden the Trial by Jury, that Bulwark of Northern Liberty, which continued in its full Vigour so lately as the Middle of last Century (b) is now fallen into Disuse; (c) and that there, though the regal Power is in no Country so closely limited, yet the Liberties of the Commons are extinguished, and the Government is degenerated into a mere Aristocracy. (d) It is therefore, upon the Whole, a Duty which every Man owes to his Country, his Friends, his Posterity, and himself, to maintain, to the utmost of his Power, this valuable Constitution in all its Rights; to restore it to its ancient Dignity, if at all impaired by the different Value of Property, or otherwise deviated from its first Institution; to amend it, wherever it is defective; and, above all, to guard with the most jealous Circumspection against the Introduction of new and arbitrary Methods of Trial, which, under a Variety of plausible Pretences, may in Time imperceptibly undermine this best Preservative of English Liberty."*

Blackstone's Commentaries, Volume 3d, Page 378—381.

(a) Montesq. Sp. L. xi. 6. (b) Whitelocke, of Parl. 427. (c) Mod. Un. Hist. xxxiii. 22. (d) Ibid. 17.

If this be "Wiſdom," it is not of that Kind the "Ways whereof are "*pleaſantneſs and finding out.*"

The Act, thus revoked by you, received ſoon after a formal Repeal in Parliament. This was done by the 6th of George III. Chapter the 12th. Becauſe it was unconſtitutional, as we were not and could not be repreſented there? No. Becauſe it deprived "three Millions" of loyal Subjects of their darling Privilege of Trial by Jury, "the beſt Preſervative of "Engliſh Liberty!" No. Becauſe "the Continuance of the ſaid Act "would be attended with many Inconveniencies, and might be produc-"tive of Conſequences greatly detrimental to the commercial Intereſts "of Great Britain."

Cool, guarded Expreſſions! breathing the true Spirit of the modern Philoſophy, ſo prevailing among the higher Ranks in that poliſhed Kingdom. How much Care to avoid *Inconveniencies* and *Detriment* to their own *commercial* Intereſts! how ſovereign a Contempt for all the Agonies that bowed us down to the Earth, while Indignation, Shame, Grief, Affection, Veneration, and Gratitude, combated within our Breaſts! They were adviſed to ſpeak Peace to our Souls, by nobly aſſigning an "*erro-*"*neous Principle*" for the Repeal. ¶ No. The Freedom of America is the Carthage of Great Britain: *Delenda eſt.* Let us repeal the Act, but never relign the Principle on which it was founded.

One *generous* Step, however, they did take, becoming Britons. It demands our Acknowledgments, nor ſhould we withold them. Why will they not ſuffer us to thank them for other Favours?

The repealing Act ſpoke an indeciſive Language, ſubject to Comments, that might differ on diſtrent Sides of the Atlantick. We might have been too much agitated between Hopes and Apprehenſions. It would have been unkind to leave us in ſuch a State of Anxiety. It would have been unworthy of a free People, who were determined to ſubjugate another free People. *Parnaſſus* may ſteal Victories: *Alexander* ſcorns it.

Therefore, the ſame Day, I think, in which they repealed the Stamp Act, in the next Chapter, however, they *candidly* explained to us their Sentiments and Reſolutions, beyond Poſſibility of a Miſtake, by the "Act for the better ſecuring the Dependency of his Majeſty's Domini-"ons in America upon the Crown and Parliament of Great Britain."

"Lift up thine Eyes round about, and behold, all theſe gather them-"ſelves together, *and come to thee*; thou ſhalt *ſurely clothe* thee with them "all, as with an Ornament, and *bind* them on thee as a Bride doth." Iſaiah, Chapter 49th.

¶ "*Upon the Whole, I will beg Leave to tell the Houſe what is really* "*my Opinion; it is, that the Stamp Act be repealed, abſolutely, totally, and* "*immediately; that the Reaſon for the Repeal be aſſigned*, becauſe it was "founded on an erroneous Principle." Mr. PITT's Speech.

NEW YORK, *June* 2.

ON Saturday laſt Mr. William Goddard arrived here from Boſton, with important Deſpatches for all the Southern Colonies, for which he ſets out on Monday Morning. The Plan for eſtabliſhing a CONSTITUTIONAL AMERICAN POST OFFICE having met with the greateſt Succeſs in all the commercial Towns in the Northern Colonies, it is not doubted, from the Encouragement already given at the Southward, but the important Deſign will, in a few Weeks, be carried into complete Execution. [*The ſooner the better, for the publick Good.*]

June 16. The Weſtern Poſt yeſterday brought not a ſingle Philadelphia Newſpaper. The Reaſon we do not know.

On the 10th Inſtant the Committee of Correſpondence at Philadelphia, and a great Number of reſpectable Inhabitants from all the Societies in Town, had a Meeting, when they unanimouſly agreed upon eight Propoſitions, which they ordered to be printed and diſperſed, previous to a general Meeting of thoſe qualified to vote for Repreſentatives, to be on Saturday the 18th, at the Statehouſe. Theſe Propoſitions in Subſtance were, that the Act for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton was highly oppreſſive to the Inhabitants, and dangerous to the Liberties of Britiſh America; that a general Congreſs ought to be appointed; that it was beſt that the Congreſs ſhould be appointed by the Repreſentatives of the ſeveral Colonies, in their legiſlative Capacities; but as they in Pennſylvania would not have an Opportunity to meet, that the Speaker ſhould requeſt the Members to meet at a Time appointed before the 1ſt of Auguſt, to conſider their alarming Situation, and appoint Delegates for the general Congreſs, &c. and that the Committee, conſiſting of forty Perſons, immediately ſet on Foot a Subſcription for the Relief of the poor Sufferers in Boſton.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 7.

LAST Friday ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſq; met the Freeholders of James City County, his late Conſtituents, to be made acquainted with their Sentiments upon the preſent alarming Situation of Affairs in America, and to conſult with them the Steps neceſſary to be taken at the general Meeting of the late Repreſentatives of this Colony, on the firſt Day of Auguſt next, in Williamſburg, in Order to avert the Calamities impending over this Continent in general, from ſeveral late oppreſſive Acts of the Britiſh Parliament. Accordingly a Number of Reſolves were paſſed, uniform to thoſe publiſhed as the Senſe of ſundry other Counties of this Colony; and it was the unanimous Requeſt of the Freeholders to their late Repreſentative to partake of an Entertainment, *from them*, next Friday fe'nnight, being the Day appointed for the Election of Burgeſſes for their County.

The Eliza, Jack, from Glaſgow, via Havre de Grace, is arrived in James River.

Marriages.] Mr. SAMUEL INGLIS, Merchant in Norfolk, to Miſs NANCY AITCHISON, of that Borough.

FRIDAY, *July* 8. This Day there was a general Meeting of the Citizens at the Courthouſe, when the following Addreſs to the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; our late worthy Repreſentative (which had been previouſly drawn up) was unanimouſly approved of, and preſented to him by a Committee delegated for the Purpoſe:

SIR,

WE, the Citizens of Williamſburg, reflecting with Pleaſure on the aſſiduous Attention which you, as our Repreſentative in General Aſſembly, have ever paid to our Intereſts, as well as thoſe of the Community at large; greatly ſcandalized at the Practice which has too much prevailed throughout the Country of entertaining the Electors, a Practice which tho' its Antiquity cannot ſanctify; and being deſirous of ſhewing a worthy Example to our Fellow Subjects, in general, for aboliſhing every Appearance of Venality (that only Poiſon which can infect our happy Conſtitution) and to give the fulleſt Proof that it is to your ſingular Merit alone you are indebted for the unbought Suffrages of a free People; moved, Sir, by theſe important Conſiderations, we earneſtly requeſt that you will not think of incurring any Expenſe or Trouble at the approaching Election of a Citizen, but that you will do us the Honour to partake of an Entertainment which we ſhall direct to be provided for the Occaſion.

We are juſt favoured, from a private Hand, with Mr. Gaine's New York Gazette of the 27th ult. which contains Intelligence of much Importance from Boſton, relating to the Proceedings of the Maſſachuſetts Repreſentatives before their Diſſolution, which took Place the 17th of the ſame Month. Want of Time obliges us to be as conciſe as poſſible, but we believe we have omitted nothing which is material, at leaſt that the Marrow of the Whole is extracted.

His Majeſty's Council of that Province directed a Committee of their Board to wait upon his Excellency General Gage with the following Addreſs in Anſwer to his Speech at the Opening of the General Court, which was preſented to him, in Part, on the 13th: "That they congratulated him on his Appointment to the Command over them; expreſs their Concern that his Station, though elevated, muſt needs be rendered leſs agreeable to him than it would have been, owing to the Interruption of the Harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies; that, however, if he ſhould be the happy Inſtrument of reſtoring the ſame, in any Meaſure, and extricating the Province from their preſent Embarraſſments, they made no Doubt but he would conſider thoſe happy Effects as more than a Compenſation for any Inconveniencies ariſing to him from the peculiar Circumſtances of the Times; and aſſured his Excellency that they would cheerfully co-operate, on all Occaſions, in every Attempt to accompliſh thoſe deſirable Ends. They expreſs their Wiſh, that the Principles and general Conduct of his Excellency's Adminiſtration may be a happy Contraſt to that of his two immediate Predeceſſors; that although it was irkſome to them to cenſure any One, yet they were conſtrained to ſay there was the greateſt Reaſon to apprehend that, from their Machinations, both in Concert and apart, are derived the Origin and Progreſs of the Diſunion between Britain and the Colonies, and the preſent diſtreſſed State of their Province, a Province to which the latter of them, in an eſſential Manner, owed his beſt Services. That the People of Maſſachuſetts Bay claim no more than the Rights of Engliſhmen, without Diminution or Abridgment; and that, as it is their indiſpenſable Duty, ſo it will be their conſtant Endeavour, to maintain thoſe Rights, to the utmoſt of their Power, in perfect Conſiſtence, however, with the trueſt Loyalty to the Crown. They expreſs their Confidence, that, under their preſent Grievances, the People under his Care would not look up to him in vain for his paternal Aid and Aſſiſtance; and that, as the great End of Government is the Good of the People, that his Exertions and Abilities will be applied to attain that End; which, among other Things, muſt ſecure their Confidence and Eſteem, as a Senſe of the truſty Enjoyment of Self Approbation.——But when the Committee came to preſent the Addreſs had read as far as that Part which reflects on the Adminiſtration of his Excellency and two immediate Predeceſſors, he ordered the Committee not to proceed, and that he would aſſign his Reaſons for refuſing to receive it, in a Meſſage to the Council, and other than Duly ſigned by the Secretary, the following: "Gentle-"men of the Council, I cannot receive an Addreſs which contains indecent "Reflections on my Predeceſſors, who have been raiſed, and honourably "acquitted, by the Lords of the Privy Council, and their Conduct "approved by the King. I conſider this Addreſs as an Inſult upon his "Majeſty and the Lords of the Privy Council, and an Affront to me."

The Addreſs of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, preſented to his Excellency the ſame Day, was much to the like Import; and they expreſs their Concern at being informed by his Excellency that he had the King's Command for holding the General Court at Salem, inſtead of Boſton, its ancient and only convenient Seat. Miſrepreſentation from Perſons reſiding in the Province, they conceive, muſt have induced the Miniſtry to adviſe his Majeſty to lay his Excellency under ſuch an Injunction, ſo very diſagreeable to the good people of the Province, as it deprives them of the Benefit of that diſcretionary Power veſted in the Governour by Charter (and exerciſed by former Governours) of determining in ſuch Caſe for the Good of the Province. They hope, however, that when his Majeſty, through him, is acquainted with the true State of the Province, and the Character of his faithful Subjects in it, that his Excellency may be the happy Inſtrument of removing the King's Diſpleaſure, and reſtoring Harmony, which has been too long interrupted, by the Artifices of intereſted and deſigning Men.

June 17th, the Honourable Houſe of Repreſentatives having finiſhed all the ordinary publick Buſineſs of Importance that had been before them, came into the following Reſolutions, preſent 129 Members, and only 12 Diſſenters, viz. "This Houſe having duly conſidered, and be-"ing deeply affected with the unhappy Diſſentions which have long ſub-"ſiſted, and are increaſing, between Great Britain and the American "Colonies, do reſolve that a Meeting of Committees from the ſeveral "Colonies on this Continent is highly expedient and neceſſary, to con-"ſult upon the preſent State of the Colonies, and the Miſeries to which "they are and muſt be reduced, by the Operation of certain Acts of "Parliament reſpecting America; and to deliberate and determine upon "wiſe and proper Meaſures to be by them recommended to all the Co-"lonies for the Recovery and Eſtabliſhment of their juſt Rights and "Liberties, civil and religious, and the Reſtoration of Union and Har-"mony between Great Britain and the Colonies, moſt ardently deſired "by all good Men: Therefore reſolved, that the Honourable James "Bowdoin, Eſq; the Honourable Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; Mr. Samuel "Adams, John Adams, and Robert Treat Paine, Eſqrs; be, and they "are hereby appointed a Committee on the Part of this Province for the "Purpoſes aforeſaid, any three of whom to be a Quorum, to meet ſuch "Committees or Delegates from the other Colonies as have been or may "be appointed, either by their reſpective Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repre-"ſentatives, or by Convention, or by the Committees of Correſpondence, "appointed by the reſpective Houſes of Aſſembly, to meet in the City "of Philadelphia, or any other Place that ſhall be judged moſt ſuitable "by the Committee, on the firſt Day of September next; and that the "Speaker of the Houſe be directed, in a Letter to the Speaker of the "Houſes of Burgeſſes or Repreſentatives in the ſeveral Colonies, to in-"form them of the Subſtance of theſe Reſolves. And whereas "this Houſe did reſolve that there be paid to ſaid Committee, out of "the publick Treaſury, the Sum of 500l. to enable them to diſcharge "the important Truſt to which they are appointed (they upon their Re-"turn to be accountable for the ſame) and ſaid Reſolve was ſent up to "the Honourable Board for their Concurrence, who accordingly concur-"red in the Reſolve of the Houſe, but his Excellency the Governour "declined his Conſent to the ſame, this Houſe would therefore recom-"mend, and they do accordingly hereby recommend, to the ſeveral "Towns and Diſtricts within this Province, that each Town and Diſtrict "raiſe, collect, and pay to the Honourable Thomas Cuſhing, Eſq; of Bo-"ſton, the Sum of 500l. by the 15th Day of Auguſt next, agreeable to "a Liſt herewith exhibited, being each Town and Diſtrict's Proportion "of ſaid Sum, according to the laſt Province Tax, to enable them to "diſcharge the important Truſt to which they are appointed, they upon "their Return to be accountable for the ſame."

The ſame Day they came to the following Reſolutions, viz, "Whereas "the Towns of Boſton and Charleſtown are at this Time ſuffering under "the Hand of Power, by the ſhutting up the Harbour by an armed Force, "which, in the Opinion of this Houſe, is an Invaſion of the ſaid Towns, "evidently deſigned to compel the Inhabitants thereof to a Submiſſion to "Taxes impoſed upon them without their Conſent; and whereas it ap-"pears to this Houſe that this Attack upon the ſaid Towns, for the "Purpoſe aforeſaid, is an Attack made upon this whole Province and "Continent, which threatens the total Deſtruction of the Liberties of all "Britiſh America: It is therefore reſolved, as the clear Opinion of this "Houſe, that the Inhabitants of the ſaid Towns ought to be relieved; "and this Houſe do recommend to all, and more eſpecially to the Inha-"bitants of this Province, to afford them ſpeedy and conſtant Relief, in "ſuch Way and Manner as ſhall be moſt ſuitable to their Circumſtances, "till the Senſe and Advice of our Siſter Colonies ſhall be known, in full "Confidence that they will exhibit Examples of Patience, Fortitude, and "Perſeverance, while they are thus called to endure this Oppreſſion, for "the Preſervation of the Liberties of their Country."

They then proceeded to the following Reſolutions, viz. "Whereas "this, and his Majeſty's other Colonies in North America, "have long been ſtruggling under the heavy Hand of Power, and our "dutiful Petitions for the Redreſs of our intolerable Grievances have "not only been diſregareded and frowned upon, but the Deſign totally to "alter the free Conſtitution of civil Government in Britiſh America, "eſtabliſh arbitrary Governments, and reduce the Inhabitants to "Slavery, appears more and more to be fixed and determined: It "is therefore ſtrongly recommended, by this Houſe, to the Inhabitants "of the Province, that they renounce altogether the Conſumption of "India Teas, and as far as in them lies diſcontinue the Uſe of all Goods "and Manufactures whatever that ſhall be imported from the Eaſt "Indies, and Great Britain, until the publick Grievances of America "ſhall be radically and totally redreſſed; and it is alſo farther recom-"mended, to all, that they give all poſſible Encouragement to the "Manufactures of America."

The ſame Day his Excellency the Governour having directed the Secretary to acquaint the two Houſes that it was his Pleaſure the General Aſſembly ſhould be diſſolved, and to declare the ſame diſſolved accordingly, the Secretary accordingly went to the Courthouſe; but finding the Door of the Repreſentatives Chamber locked, directed the Meſſenger to go in and acquaint the Speaker that the Secretary had a Meſſage from his Excellency to the Honourable Houſe, and deſired he might be admitted to deliver it. The Meſſage returned, and ſaid he had acquainted the Speaker therewith, who mentioned it to the Houſe; and that their Orders were, to keep the Door faſt. Upon which the following Proclamation was publiſhed, on the Stairs leading to the Repreſentatives Chamber, in Preſence of ſeveral Members of the Houſe, and a great Number of other Perſons, and immediately after in Council: "Whereas the Proceed-"ings of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, in the preſent Seſſion of the "General Court, makes it neceſſary, for his Majeſty's Service, that the "ſaid General Court be diſſolved, I have therefore thought fit to diſ-"ſolve the ſaid General Court, and the ſame is hereby diſſolved accord-"ingly; and the Members thereof are diſcharged from any farther "Attendance. God ſave the King."

The ſame Day, at a legal and very full Meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, at Faneuil Hall, by Adjournment, they again proceeded to conſider and determine what Meaſures are proper to be taken upon the preſent Exigency of their publick Affairs, more eſpecially relative to the late Edict of a Britiſh Parliament for blocking up the Harbour of Boſton, and annihilating the Trade of that Town; and, after ſerious Debates thereon, it was voted (only one diſſenting Voice) that the Committee of Correſpondence be enjoined forthwith to write to all the other Colonies, acquainting them that they were not idle; that they were deliberating upon the Steps to be taken on the preſent Exigencies of their publick Affairs; that their Brethren, the landed Intereſt of the Province, with an unexampled Spirit and Unanimity, are entering into a Non-Conſumption Agreement; and that they are waiting, with anxious Expectation, for the Reſult of a continental Congreſs, whoſe Meeting they impatiently deſire, in whoſe Wiſdom and Firmneſs they can confide, and in whoſe Determinations they ſhall cheerfully acquieſce. They voted, unanimouſly, that their warmeſt Thanks be tranſmitted to their Brethren on the Continent, for that Humanity, Sympathy, and Affection, with which they have been inſpired, and which they have expreſſed towards that diſtreſſed Town at this important Seaſon; and that all Grants and Donations to the Town, and the Poor thereof, be paid into the Hands of the Overſeers of the Poor, and by them appropriated and diſtributed in Concert with the Committee lately appointed by the Town for the Conſideration of Ways and Means of employing the Poor.

CHARLESTOWN, *June* 6. Laſt Wedneſday, June the 1ſt, the memorable Day on which the Blockade of the Town of Boſton was to commence, the very Elements, at *this Diſtance*, were in ſuch Commotion, between four and five o'Clock in the Afternoon, that all the Veſſels lying at the Wharfs were torn from them in an inſtant, ſeveral of them much damaged, four Schooners were overſet, and it was ſcarce poſſible to ſee acroſs even the narroweſt Street in Town. A great Deal of Damage was alſo done in the Country, where Abundance of growing Corn, many Fences, and ſome ſlight Houſes, were thrown down. During this Commotion in our Air, there was more ſharp Lightning, and leſs Thunder heard, than uſual; and we have had no ſettled Weather ſince.

The lateſt Advices from London ſay, that the Parliamentary Bakers were then hard at Work making *Gingerbread Cakes*, ſuperbly *gilt*, impreſſed with "*another Act of Parliament*," to tempt the reſt of the Colonies to deſert the *devoted* Inhabitants of Boſton, and in them the combined Cauſe of Antichriſt.

NEW YORK, *June* 27. The Accounts received by every Poſt, and each Veſſel entering our Harbour, bring us the Reſolutions of the Cities and Counties in the ſeveral Provinces on the Situation of our ſuffering Brethren at Boſton, and Aſſurances of their ſending Deputations to aſſiſt at a grand Congreſs of Repreſentatives of all the Colonies; to whoſe Wiſdom, Firmneſs, and Fortitude, the Liberty, Property, and whole Intereſt, of this free and auguſt Continent, are to be delegated.

By a Letter from Charleſtown, South Carolina, as late as the 14th Inſtant, we learn that the Inhabitants of that Town called a Meeting on receiving Intelligence of the Port of Boſton being ſhut up, and that they agreed to ſupport their Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, in Conjunction with the other Colonies; and were determined to ſend a Veſſel, loaded with Rice, for the Subſiſtence of the Poor of the Town of Boſton.

"PHILADELPHIA, *June* 20. Captain May, from Madeira, which he left on the 12th ult. informs that a 74 Gun Ship arrived there the Day he ſailed, ſaid to have had on Board the Admiral bound for Boſton, to take the Command of that Station."

Extract of a Letter from Alexander M'Kee, Eſq; Agent for Indian Affairs at Fort Pitt, *June* 10.

"You muſt ere this be acquained with the critical Situation of this Country. The unhappy Diſturbances which have lately ariſen between the Virginians and the Natives, the Event of which ſtill continues doubtful, whether Matters will be brought to a general Rupture or Accommodation. Hoſtilities, however, have been committed on both Sides; but, at preſent, there ſeems to be a Ceſſation. Some wiſe Interpoſition of Government is truly neceſſary, and would undoubtedly reſtore Peace; without it, impoſſible, and Thouſands of the Inhabitants muſt be involved in Miſery and Diſtreſs. But, to do the Indians Juſtice, they have given great Proofs of their pacifick Diſpoſition, and have acted with more Moderation than thoſe who ought to have been more rational; a few Mingoes and Shawaneſe excepted, who have been long refractory. There are more effectual Means of chaſtiſing them for their Inſolence and Perfidy than by involving the defenceleſs Country in a War, which there is too much Reaſon to fear at this Time will become general, and muſt inevitably be the Deſtruction of this Country."

A Correſpondent remarks, that inſtead of complying with the Plan propoſed by ſome People for ſending Members from America to repreſent us in Parliament, it would be much better to delegate the *Manufacturers* of Britain (by ſtopping our Imports) for that Office; a Set of Men whoſe Eloquence has never been exerted in vain, in Behalf of the Liberties of their Country.

By the Halifax Papers we find that in five Veſſels arrived this Spring from Hull, Scarborough, and Newcaſtle, in England, that there came 662 Paſſengers, to ſettle in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Monday laſt arrived here the Ship Friendſhip, from the Iſle of Lewis, with 100 Scotch Servants and Paſſengers, by whom we learn that all poſſible Methods are taken to prevent farther Emigrations, by lowering their Rents, &c. &c.

Thurſday the 16th of June was obſerved throughout the Bounds of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia as a Day of Humiliation and Prayer, on Account of the late Invaſion of the Liberties of North America.

Mr. PURDIE,

Pleaſe to inſert the Marriage mentioned below, as ſoon as poſſible, in your uſeful Paper, and you will oblige a Friend of Mr. HALL's, *and your humble Servant,* A CUSTOMER.

ON Saturday the 18th Inſtant was married Mr. HENRY HALL, of Prince George, to Miſs TABITHA STEVENS, of the ſaid County; a young Lady who, for her many amiable Qualifications, ſuch as Sweetneſs of Temper, Sprightlineſs of Wit, &c. has few Equals, no Superiour. In ſhort, to give the *Sum Total* of her Accompliſhments, ſhe is endowed with every Qualification requiſite to render the Marriage State happy.—— Quere, whether Hymen's Bands were ever graced with a more *genteel, handſome*, and LOVING Couple? [The Printer received the 3*l.* which accompanied the above, for which he returns Thanks to his Cuſtomer, and will be his very humble Servant, upon the ſame Terms, on any future Occaſion.

AT a reſpectable Meeting of the Freeholders and Freemen of the County of Richmond, after due Notice to attend at the Courthouſe of the ſaid County on Wedneſday the 29th of June 1774, in Order to give their Sentiments to their late Repreſentatives, invited to meet in Williamſburg on the firſt Day of Auguſt next, to deliberate on Matters of the utmoſt Importance to this Country, they, after making Choice of the Reverend Iſaac William Giberne Moderator, came to the following Reſolutions;

1ſt. That it is the undoubted Rights of the People of Britiſh America to be taxed alone by their reſpective proviſcial Aſſemblies, which Right they claim from Charter, natural Juſtice, and conſtant Uſage, ever ſince their firſt Settlement in America; and that an Attempt to force one Colony to pay a Tax impoſed by the Britiſh Legiſlature, where they had not, nor could have, any Repreſentatives, is a violent Attack on their conſtitutional Rights.

2d. They do reſpect the Boſtonians, in their Siſter Colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay, as ſuffering in their common Cauſe of Britiſh America; and that the hoſtile Attack now made on them by the Parliament of Great Britain, in blocking up their Harbour, and violently taking away the Property of many Individuals, by preventing them the Uſe of their Wharfs, Quays, &c. is an avowed Intention to reduce all America to a State of Slavery.

3d. It is the Opinion of this Meeting, that nothing will be more conducive to prevent ſuch Oppreſſion than immediately to ſtop all Imports from Great Britain, and, at a ſhort Day hereafter to be fixed, to ſtop all Exports to Great Britain and the Weſt Indies, until there is a total Repeal of not only the Act called the Boſton Port Act, but alſo of all the ſeveral Acts of the Britiſh Parliament laying Taxes on the Americans for the Purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue, and all other Acts made againſt the Rights of the People of Maſſachuſetts Bay, on Account of their virtuous Oppoſitions to the ſaid Revenue Acts.

4th. It alſo is the Opinion of this Meeting, that, immediately on the Non-exportation Plan taking Place, the Gentlemen of the Bar ſhall not bring any Suit for the Recovery of any Debts, or proſecute farther any Suit already brought, during the Continuance of the former Reſolution, it being utterly inconſiſtent with ſuch a Scheme for a Man to be compelled to pay without the Means wherewith he may pay.

5th. This Meeting do moſt heartily concur with their late Repreſentatives in their Reſolve for the total Diſuſe of Tea, and do farther reſolve that they will not purchaſe any Eaſt India Commodity whatſoever, except Saltpetre, until they have their Grievances fully redreſſed.

6th. They do declare they are ready to ſubmit to any Reſolution that may be entered into, either by the Deputies of the ſeveral Counties in this Colony at Williamſburg, or by the Congreſs of the ſeveral Colonies on the Continent, and intend theſe Reſolutions only as an Inſtruction to their Deputies, that they may know how to conduct themſelves.

7th. It is reſolved, that, as ſoon as the Non-exportation Agreement begins, we will, every Man of us, keep our Produce, whether Tobacco, Corn, Wheat, or any Thing elſe, unſold on our reſpective Plantations, and not carry, or ſuffer them to be carried, to any publick Warehouſe or Landing Place, except of Grain, where the ſame be ſo done, on Oath being firſt made that ſuch Grain is for the Uſe or Conſumption of any other Colony in North America, and not for Exportation from the Continent, whilſt the ſaid Agreement ſubſiſts; and this is the more neceſſary, to prevent a few deſigning Men from engroſſing and buying up our Tobacco, Grain, &c. when they are low in Value, in Order to avail themſelves of the very high Price that theſe Articles muſt bear when the Ports are open, and foreign Markets empty.

8th. This Meeting do appoint ROBERT WORMELEY CARTER and FRANCIS LIGHTFOOT LEE, Esquires, as their Deputies for the Purposes aforesaid; and they do request that they fail not to attend in Williamsburg on the said 1st Day of August, and that they do not trust to their meeting in Assembly on the 11th of the same Month, as it is in the Power of Government either to prorogue the Assembly, to a future Day, or dissolve the same, by which Means the Sense of the Colony may not be known.

Ordered, by the Meeting, that those Resolves be forthwith transmitted to both the Printing Offices in Williamsburg, to be inserted in each Gazette.

LEROY PEACHEY, Clerk.

The several Resolutions, as above, being entered into, the Meeting was decently concluded with drinking the following patriotick Sentiments:

1st. God bless his Majesty King George III. Grant him long to reign the satisfied Sovereign of a faithful and contented People; and that he may never want loyal Subjects in America, ready to defend his Crown and Dignity, with their Lives ard Fortunes, on every *constitutional* Occasion and *Requisition*.

2d. May Great Britain reflect on her mistaken Principles, and relax from her despotick Rule over her Children in America, before civil Distractions, the Result of Imperiousness and Oppression, shall enervate her vast Empire dividing against itself.

3d. American Liberty founded on the British Constitution, or no other Existence to a sensible People.

4th. Unanimity, Firmness, and Prudence, to all the British Colonies, in Support of this Freedom.

5th. May the Bostonians continue acting up to the first Principle of human Nature, *Self Preservation*; but, may they never more be put to any Occasion to distinguish themselves in so doing.

6th. May the East India Company of England ever feel the just Resentment of all generous Minds, so long as they act the Part of Tools to ministerial Oppression against their Fellow Subjects.

7th. May Rebellion against the Government of Britain be never more experienced, *Unde derivantur Reges**, than it ever was, or ever will be, in British America.

8th. May the British Premier be well sweetened from his despotick Corruptions, before America shall be obliged to fall at his Feet† for their constitutional Liberties; which, of Coronation Right, ought only to flow from the *Bosom* of the Throne.

9th. May every succeeding House of Burgesses in Virginia preserve the patriotick Firmness of all preceding Assemblies, unawed by any Dissolutions for Legislation, without Freedom, is but a more *French* Slavery.

* *Alluding to Lord Bute's Motto*, Reges derivantur a nobis.

† *Agreeable to his Lordship's peculiar Declaration in Parliament* "that *America should never be heard there till she brought her down to his Feet.*"

WE the Freeholders and Inhabitants of the County of Spotsylvania, being assembled on this 24th Day of June to advise and consult with our late Representatives (agreeable to their Invitation) on the present State of British America, and having taken under our most serious Consideration several Acts of the Parliament of Great Britain, made during the present Reign, respecting America, particularly one Act, whereby a Duty on Tea is made payable in America, for the Purpose of raising a Revenue, and three other Acts of the last Session of the present Parliament, respecting the Province of Massachusetts Bay, are of Opinion that the said several Acts of Parliament are unconstitutional, arbitrary, and unjust, manifestly calculated for the Destruction of the Rights of America, and the British Constitution in general, and ought to be opposed by all Wellwishers as well of the Mother Country as of the Colonies, whose Interests are mutual, and ought ever to be considered as inseparable.

That the Levies of Parliament are the free Gift of the People, granted by their Representatives; who, as they must necessarily contribute thereto, and oftentimes in a manifold Proportion, the Constitution presumes will not be over-lavish of the People's Money.

That the Legislation of Great Britain, and all free Governments, is founded on the essential Principle, that the Representatives must be affected by the Laws of their making equally with their Constituents.

That the Colonies, since their Separation from Great Britain, having no Representation in the British Parliament, and having Parliaments of their own, under the Authority of the same King, adequate to all Purposes of Legislation, the British Parliament can have no Power of making Laws for the Government of the Colonies, but in such Cases wherein the Authority of the Colony Assembly does not extend.

Resolved, therefore, that we owe all due Obedience to our most gracious Sovereign George III. lawful and rightful Sovereign of Great Britain, France, Ireland, and of this Colony of Virginia; that we will, with our Lives and Fortunes, support and maintain the Honour of his Crown, the Happiness of his illustrious House, and Prosperity of his Dominions in general; and that we will, in our Assembly (whereof we boast our most gracious Sovereign is the Head) recommend and advise all such Laws as shall be necessary for the internal Government of this Colony, and for the Advancement of his Majesty's Glory in general, as the Ability of his loyal Subjects here will admit of.

Resolved farther, that we owe no Obedience to any Act of the British Parliament, that is, or shall be made, respecting the internal Police of this Colony, and that we will oppose any such Acts with our Lives and Fortunes.

Resolved, that the said Acts of the British Parliament respecting the Province of Massachusett's Bay, and the Town of Boston, tending to enforce Obedience to the aforesaid unconstitutional Act, imposing a Duty upon Tea, for raising a Revenue in America, ought to be considered as an Attempt against the Rights and Liberties of America in general, and that the same ought to be opposed by the People of this Colony.

Resolved, that the most effectual Method of opposing the said several Acts of Parliament will be to break off all commercial Connexions with Great Britain, till the said Acts shall be repealed.

We therefore, most cordially, approve the proposed Meeting of the late House of Burgesses on the 1st Day of August next, and authorise and request you, GEORGE MASON and MANN PAGE, Esquires, our late Burgesses, to represent us, the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of this County, at such Meeting, there to consult with the other Deputies of the several Counties in this Colony, and adopt such Measures as shall seem best to answer the general Tendency of the foregoing Resolutions; hereby engaging, on our Parts, to conform thereto, and support the same to the utmost of our Power.

The Jett, Gibson, from London, is gone up Rappahannock River. In her came Passenger JOHN BALLENDINE, Esq; with about forty ingenious Mechanicks, who landed at Hampton. Mr. Ballendine has made the Tour of England, Scotland, Ireland, and France, in Order to make himself thoroughly acquainted with inland Navigation, and has also engaged and brought in with him some of the best and most experienced Artists in Canals, Locks, &c. that could be had in England; among them Mr. JAMES BRINDLEY and Mr. THOMAS ALLAN, Nephews to the celebrated Engineer of that Name, who were brought up with him, and were well acquainted with all his Works till his Death. In Order to forward the Opening of James and Potowmack Rivers, and other useful Works, Mr. Ballendine has provided, at his own Expense, all necessary Tools, &c. and brought with him Models of Goldburne's Ploughs, for deepening Channels, Creeks, Bars, Harbours, &c. so much esteemed for their Simplicity and great Use.

Advertisements.

LUNENBURG, at WINNENGHAME's, *June* 16, 1774.

THE Subscriber having occasion to leave the Colony for a few Months, the Store here will, in the Meantime, be continued under the Care of *James Merell*; and *Alexander Burt* will reside here with the Books, and collect the Debts of the Store in *Charlotte*, lately kept by me, for *Buchanans, Hastie*, and Co.

(2) JOHN LINDSAY.

PORTSMOUTH, *July* 5, 1774.

A PURSE of 100 GUINEAS to be run for by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, over the Two Mile Course at this Place, the best two Heats in three, on *Tuesday* the 20th of *September*, carrying Weight for Age, agreeable to the Articles of the said Purse, which are to be seen in the Hands of Mr. *Richard Neslor*, Merchant there, with whom all Horses starting for the said Purse are to be entered, the Day before the Race at farthest. The Money to be paid to the Winner immediately after the Race.——It is also proposed to have two more Races, one on the *Wednesday* following, for 50 l. the other on *Thursday* for 30 l. which will be advertised particularly, as soon as the Subscriptions are full.

AS the Members of the late House of Burgesses have referred the Consideration of the important Matters recommended to them by some of the Northern Colonies to the first Day of *August* next, it is expected the Members who may be chosen at the ensuing Election will not fail to meet at the Time appointed. There is no Necessity to represent to the Publick what an Appearance it would have to keep them longer in Suspense about our Determinations.

The MODERATOR.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 4, 1774.

I HAVE for Sale, for ready Money, the following Articles, *viz.* MATRASSES, made of the best *English* curled Hair, without any Addition of Tow or Wool; HAIR SEATING for Chairs; BOXES of TYPES for marking Linen, Books, &c. PAPER HANGINGS, of the best Kinds, and most fashionable Patterns.——I have likewise to dispose of, the Remainder of the Time of an indented young Woman from *Ireland*, who was bred up at a Spinner in one of the first Linen Manufactures in that Kingdom; and the sole Reason of my parting with her is, my not having Employ for her, and her own Desire to pursue that Employment.

BENJAMIN BUCKTROUT.

URBANNA, *July* 4, 1774.

ON *Monday* last the Subscriber hired a Horse to a Man who calls himself *John Barnes*, pretended to be an Attorney, said he was going to *Leeds* Town, and should return in a few Days; but, from many Circumstances, I am afraid he has made off with my Horse. The said *Barnes* is about five Feet seven or eight Inches high, of a brown Complexion, much pitted with the Smallpox, and wears his own dark Hair; had on a *London* brown Cloth Coat, white Waistcoat, corded Dimity Breeches, Shoe Boots, and had a Cane with a Spear in it. He talks much in the *Cumberland* Dialect. The Horse is about thirteen Hands and a Half high, the Colour of a Mule, shod before, one of his fore Feet has been gravelled, and by a long Journey his Hoof was broke off. Whoever will secure the Horse and Saddle that he had with him shall be genteelly rewarded. (1) HENRY DANIEL.

For SALE, *and to be entered on at* Christmas,

A VERY valuable TRACT of LAND in *King William* County, on *Pamunky* River, adjoining the Land of the late Mr. *John Smith*, of *Hanover* County, deceased, containing 800 Acres; the Soil is good for Wheat, Corn, or Tobacco. It is in good Order for Cropping, has convenient Houses, with great Plenty of Oak, Pine, and other Timber, lies about two Miles from *Hanover* Town, to which Place the Produce of the Plantation may be transported by Water (the River being so far already cleared) in Flats, is very convenient to Church, and two Mills. Any Person inclinable to purchase may be shown the Land by applying to Mr. *Christopher Tallaferro*, or Mr. *William Jones*, who resides near the same, and the Terms may be known of those Gentlemen, or the Subscriber. (1) THOMAS JONES.

FOR SALE,

A FINE PLANTATION on the south Side of *James* River, a little above the *Seven Islands*, containing 1600 Acres. It will be shown by Mr. *Anthony Murray*, or Mr. *Thomas Balow*, living in the Neighbourhood, and the Terms may be known of

ROBERT BOLLING, Junior.

To be SOLD, *upon long Credit*,

NINE HUNDRED Acres of good Corn LAND, lying within three Miles of *Suffix* Courthouse, well timbered, &c. Also 582 Acres of very valuable Land in *Brunswick* County, near *Sweed's Bridge*, on which is a good Dwelling-House, and several necessary Outhouses; and the Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, with six or eight Hands. Those inclined to purchase may know the Terms by applying to the Subscriber, living on the last mentioned Premises.

(1) WILLIAM MASON.

To be LET *to the lowest Bidder, on* Thursday *the* 28*th Instant* (July) *at the Town of* Manchester, *in* Chesterfield *County*,

THE Clearing of the Falls of *James* River, from *Westham* to the Mouth of *Reedy* Creek. It will be let in several Divisions. Bond and Security will be required for the Performance in Time, and agreeable to the Directions then given. A considerable Sum is subscribed towards carrying the Work into Execution. Half the Money to be paid the Undertakers in *October* next, and the other Half the *October* following. They will not have the Trouble of collecting the Money from the Subscribers, as they will oblige themselves to pay the Sums agreed upon at the Times stipulated.

THE TRUSTEES.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be sold at publick Auction*,

ABOUT 13,500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *Wolf's* Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leesburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Description of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile.—Also 5000 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker's* Ordinary, and binding on the River about seven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the first in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be questioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it six Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horses (some of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Bushels) will be sold on the Premises, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be sold at *Wolf's* Ordinary, on the 21st Day of the same Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to suit every Kind of Purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blacksmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchasers above 25 l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subscribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.

JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

PETERSBURG, *June* 26, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, about the first Instant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE above fourteen Hands high, from six to eight Years old, remarkably well set, paces, trots, and gallops, is short docked, his Mane and Tail remarkably black, has a Hole in one of his fore Hoofs occasioned by Gravel, but his Brand, if any, forgot. He was bred in *Surry* by Mr. *Brown*, but has been used in *Lunenburg* all last Winter and Spring. As he was missing a few Days after I had him, I have some Reason to think he was carried off by a runaway Negro Boy of this Town, who was seen at *Williamsburg* the last Meeting. I will give 3 l. to any Person who will bring him to me. (tf) HENRY LOCHHEAD.

CUMBERLAND, *June* 28, 1774.

RUN away from the Ship *Brilliant*, on the 24th and 25th Instant, two Sailor Lads, one named CHARLES DAMES, a Seaman, but acted as Steward, supposed to be gone to his Uncle *John Dames*, at *Old Point Comfort*, as I have a Letter to prove he has enticed him from the Ship, and will certainly put the Law in Force against him. The other is a Boy named JOHN SWANSON, an Apprentice, about eighteen Years of Age, much pitted with the Smallpox, a burnt Scar on his Breast, and speaks very broad *Yorkshire*. I forewarn all Persons from harbouring or employing them, as I will put the Law in Force against such as do. I will give 20 s. to any One that will have them apprehended and secured in any of his Majesty's Jails, so that I can get them.

JAMES MILLER.

To be SOLD, *by Execution, for ready Money, at* Aylett's *Warehouse, on* Wednesday *the* 13*th of* July,

TWENTY SEVEN likely *Virginia* born Negroes, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, belonging to the Estate of Colonel *James Quarles*, deceased, and taken to satisfy three Judgments obtained in *York* Court by the Executors of *Philip W. Claiborne*, deceased.

GOODRICH CRUMP, Sub Sheriff.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, on* Monday *the* 11*th of* July, *on the Premises*,

A LOT in the Town of *Blandford*, whereon is a good Storehouse, and a large Warehouse. Credit will be allowed till the 25th of *April* next, the Purchaser giving Bond and good Security to

JOHN BAIRD.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Surry* County, beautifully situated on *James* River, a little above *Swann's Point*, containing about 1300 Acres, well timbered with Pine and White Oak, and a Stream with a Dam across it sufficient to carry a Saw Mill runs through the middle of the Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to *James Belsches* at *Cobbs Point*, or the Subscriber at *Hanington*.

CHARLES HARRISON.

KING WILLIAM, *May* 25, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

(11) JOHN WHITE.

AUGUSTA, *June* 18, 1774.

RUN away the 16th Instant, from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named BACCHUS, about 30 Years of Age, five Feet six or seven Inches high, strong and well made; had on, and took with him, two white *Russia* Drill Coats, one turned up with blue, the other quite plain and new, with white figured Metal Buttons, blue Plush Breeches, a fine Cloth Pompadour Waistcoat, two or three thin or Summer Jackets, sundry Pairs of white Thread Stockings, five or six white Shirts, two of them pretty fine, neat Shoes, Silver Buckles, a fine Hat cut and cocked in the Macaroni Figure, a double-milled Drab Great Coat, and sundry other Wearing Apparel. He formerly belonged to Doctor *George Pitt*, of *Williamsburg*, and I imagine is gone there under Pretence of my sending him upon Business, as I have frequently heretofore done; he is a cunning, artful, sensible Fellow, and very capable of forging a Tale to impose on the Unwary, is well acquainted with the lower Parts of the Country, having constantly rode with me for some Years past, and has been used to waiting from his Infancy. He was seen a few Days before he went off with a Purse of Dollars, and had just before changed a five Pound Bill; most, or all of which, I suppose he must have robbed me off, which he might easily have done, I having trusted him much after what I thought had proved his Fidelity. He will probably endeavour to pass for a Freeman by the Name of *John Christian*, and attempt to get on Board some Vessel bound for *Great Britain*, from the Knowledge he has of the late Determination of *Somerset's* Case. Whoever takes up the said Slave shall have 5 l. Reward, on his Delivery to

(4) GABRIEL JONES.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Pasture, on *Soppony*, in *Dinwiddie*, the 14th of *March* last, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE about four Feet six Inches high, strong made, a Snip on his Nose, and branded on the near Buttock B; also a DARK BAY MARE about fourteen Hands high, a Star in her Forehead, a black List down her Back and Rump, very thin made, and branded on the near Buttock I X P. Whoever gives such Information as I may get either of them again, shall be handsomely rewarded; and if stolen 50 s. for each, on Conviction of the Thief. I bought the Horse of *Hugh Montgomery*, of *Salisbury*, and the Mare of *James Murfey*, of *Tryon* County, both of *North Carolina*.

(2) CHARLES TURNBULL.

COMMITTED to *Nansemond* County Jail, on the 28th of *May*, an outlandish Negro Fellow named CUDGER, about 36 Years of Age, of a small Size, and says he belongs to Mr. *Samuel Kerr*, in *Portsmouth*. The Owner is desired to take him away, and pay Charges.

WILLIAM WHITFIELD, Jailer.

NORFOLK, *June* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of *Hector Mac Alester* and Co. was dissolved on the first Instant, the Partners thereof, from a Desire of bringing their Affairs to a speedy Conclusion, once more request all Persons indebted to them to make immediate Payment, either to *Robert Donald* of *Warwick*, or the Subscriber in *Norfolk*; and as it is not in their Power to extend farther the Indulgence which, for a long Time, has been granted to many, they hope that due Regard will be paid to this Application. Those who have any Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, that they may be adjusted and paid. The Subscriber will continue to do Business in this Place on his own Account, and solicits the Favours of his Friends.

HECTOR MAC ALESTER.

To be SOLD,

BY Decree of the Court of Vice Admiralty, at *Urbanna*, on the 11th of *July*, for ready Money, the Sloop PATTY, Burthen about fifty Tuns, with her Lading, consisting of 1000 Bushels of CORN, 73 Barrels of TOBACCO, some BREAD, PEASE, and FLOWER.

(1) JAMES COCKE, Marshal.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Norfolk*, on *Sunday* the 19th of *June*, a Negro Fellow named ADAM, by Trade a Bricklayer, about 27 Years old, six Feet high, tolerably well made, very black, has a down Look, a large Scar on one of his Heels, occasioned by a Cut with an Adze when a Boy, which cut his Heel string across, and occasions him to limp a little. He was seen in *Hampton* the *Tuesday* following, and I imagine he is making towards *Pennsylvania*, as he formerly lived there, and had a Wife at Colonel *Robert Bolling's*. He may probably have a Pass and endeavour to pass for a Freeman, as he is a very good Workman. Had on, when he went away, a short green Jacket, long Osnabrug Trousers, Shoes, Stockings, and Hat; he carried with him, in a Wallet, a blue Coat, a white Cotton and white Duffil Waistcoat, a Pair of white Duffil Breeches, one Do. of *Russia* Duffil, and one Do. of brown Broadcloth. Whoever secures the said Fellow so that I get him again shall have 40 s. Reward, or if delivered to me in *Norfolk* 4 l. and all Masters of Vessels are forewarned from carrying him out of the Colony.

(5) CHAPMAN MANSON.

FOR LONDON,

THE Ship *Neptune*, *Jonathan Pendexter* Master, lying in *Pagan's Creek*, will take on Board Tobacco on Liberty of Consignment at 8 l. Sterling per Ton. Two Thirds of his Cargo being engaged, he will, if possible, sail about the latter End of *August*. Any Gentlemen inclinable to ship by this Opportunity are desired to send their Notes or Orders to Colonel *Thomas Nelson* of *York*, *Warner Lewis*, Jun. Esq; in *Gloucester*, or the Captain on Board said Ship. Attendance will be given at the adjacent County Courts.

(1)

For SALE,

THE noted and well accustomed TAVERN in *James City* County, about fifteen Miles from *Williamsburg*, on the main Road leading to *New Kent* Courthouse and *Ruffin's* Ferry, with about 500 ACRES of LAND in good Order for Cropping, having six Fields under good Fencing. The Time of Payment will be made very easy to a Purchaser, and the Land, &c. shown by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

(4) THOMAS DONCASTLE.

POETS CORNER.

BY BACCHUS.

GREAT Bacchus, one Morning, inviting his Friends
To partake of a generous Flask,
The cloth fcarce being a Minute no more,
We must to the Board of his Cask:
The Guests all appear'd at his Place of Address,
The Wise, the Grave, and the Bold;
Our Uncle forgot all that Poetry was got
Of Arthur's round Table of old.
In the Midst of our Merriment, who do you think,
Unbidden, but found him there,
But our Cave, in Disguise, who tipp'd us the Wink,
And wam'd us of Time to beware!
Who, in Spite of his Age, or the Weight of his Years,
We should find not a slippery Blade,
He known by the Lotts on his Forehead he wears,
And carries the Signs of his Trade.
We gratefully ply'd him with Bottle and Pot,
Which fill'd up his Wrinkles apace;
The Grecian grew blithe, and his Precepts forgot,
And soon fell asleep in his Place.
Shamefaced at Time, then, we threw off Restraint,
But first'd we to make the old Spark;
Our Songs were Moist, and our Stories were quaint,
And Mirth was as gay as a Lark.
Wise Ali as a Fiddler, th' awful and tall,
One appear'd, who fpell'd a good Song;
Father Time, moving round by the Side of the Wall,
Bobbed us, flow stealing along.
We rose to his Reverence, and offer'd a Chair;
He said, for no Man he would stay;
Then Bacchus up started, and catch'd at his Hair,
And swore all the Scots he should pay.
But Time, well aware of the God of the Grape,
Evaded his Efforts, and flew;
We fix'd on his Gleet, e'er he made his Escape,
And indignantly broke it in two:
Then we fill'd each with Wine, instead of his Sand,
And drank double Toasts to the Fair;
Each Member in Turn, with a Glass in each Hand,
Then parted, and went home—with Care.

FOR SALE,

FIVE HUNDRED Acres of rich LAND in *Charlotte* County, on *Little Roanoke* Run, near the Courthouse; there is a small Plantation upon it. A good Bargain will be given, reasonable Credit allowed for Payment, and an undoubted Title made. The Subscriber lives near the Land, and will shew it to any Person who may apply for that Purpose.

JOHN PETTUS.

For SALE,

SUNDRY LOTS and HOUSES in the Town of *Fredericksburg*, formerly the Property of Mess. *Mitchell, Lewis*, and *Scott*, and *John Mitchell*, and made over to Mess. *John Gray, Robert Gilchrist, Archibald Ritchie*, and the Subscriber, in Trust, for certain Purposes therein mentioned, viz. The Brick Storehouse where Mr. *William Scott* kept Store, and lately occupied by Mr. *John Glassell*, with a small Storehouse on the same Lot; a Dwelling-House and Warehouse with a pretty large Cellar underneath, and other Improvements back. A Piece of Ground joining the said Lot, 25½ Feet on the main Street and fronting *Sophia* Street and the Alley; on which stands a Warehouse with a Cellar, a House twenty Feet square, built for a Barber's Shop, and a Stable, newly paled in. Two Lots fronting Mr. *Charles Washington's* and the River, with a large Granary, Scales, &c. thereon, convenient to the *Quarry* Landing, and paled in. A Lot on the River Side fronting *Raglan's* Warehouse and the Street [illegible], on which is a Stone Warehouse. A Lot joining *Hanson's* [illegible] with a small Dwelling-House thereon, and a Wharf where the [illegible] that come to this Place can lie. Also the following Tracts of Land, lying in *Spotsylvania*, within seven Miles of this Town, on the Road to *Orange* and *Culpeper* Courthouses, and known by the Name of the [illegible] Quarry, containing 1100 Acres. A Tract of 400 Acres, [illegible] higher up the same Road, near *Rains's* Ordinary, which Mr. *John Mitchell* purchased of *William Fitzhugh*, Esq; it is well timbered, [illegible] and good for Farming. Two Tracts containing 333 Acres, [illegible] by Mr. *Marshall* of *John Dyer* and *William Coleman*, within one Mile of the Plantation wherein he lives. A Tract in the County of *Frederick*, [illegible] one Mile and a Half of *Winchester*, containing 353 Acres, [illegible] of *William Cockran*, and formerly belonged to *William Glover*. A Tract in *Shenandoah*, purchased of *John Giron*, chiefly Bottom. Any Person, on Application to Mr. *Peter Hogg*, Attorney at Law, can be informed of the Quantity, Quality, and Price. Several Tracts in the County of *Hampshire*, exceeding rich, and two of them join the Right Honourable Lord *Fairfax's* Manor, on the South Side of *Potowmack* River. The last mentioned Lands belonged formerly to Mr. *Peter Stenhouse*, and will be shown to any Person inclinable to purchase, by Colonel *Abraham Hite*, who lives near the Land. The Lots and Houses here, and the Tracts of Land in *Spotsylvania*, will be shown, and the Terms made known, on Application to the Subscriber. Credit will be allowed the Purchasers, upon their giving Bond with approved Security.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 10, 1774.

MR. JOHN MITCHELL, Merchant, in *Spotsylvania* County, having by Deed, recorded in the General Court in *November* last, conveyed all his Lands, Slaves, Household Goods, Stocks in Trade, and outstanding Debts, to us in Trust (after satisfying a Mortgage to Mr. *George Anderson* of *Glasgow*, Merchant, for Payment of 1000*l.* with Interest due thereon) for Payment of his Debts, to all such Creditors as shall within twelve Months accede to the Terms of the said Deed: We do hereby give this publick Notice, that Payment of all the Debts due to the said *John Mitchell*, or to *Mitchell, Lewis*, and *Scott*, are to be made to *James Somervell*, acting Trustee; and as many Circumstances require the most speedy Collection, we hope the Debtors will make Provision accordingly. All Creditors of *John Mitchell*, or *Mitchell, Lewis*, and *Scott*, who are willing to come into Terms, are desired to lodge their Claims as soon as possible, and to subscribe their Names to Deeds which are prepared for that Purpose, and may be seen on Application to either of us.

JOHN GRAY.
ROBERT GILCHRIST.
ARCHIBALD RITCHIE.
JAMES SOMERVELL.

*** All those indebted to Mr. *John Mitchell*, for Dealings at his *Culpeper* Store, are requested to settle their Accounts and pay the Balances that are due to Mr. *Edward Stevens*, who is fully empowered to receive them.

JAMES SOMERVELL.

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 1*st of* September, *at* Hanover *Courthouse*,

A TRACT of LAND in *Hanover* County, containing 795 Acres, adjoining the Lands of Mr. *Trueheart* and Mr. *Goddin Winston*, is about fourteen Miles from *Page's* Warehouse, and about twelve from the Town of *Richmond*. There is a large Quantity of excellent Pine Timber upon it, the Soil is good for Wheat and *Indian* Corn, and the Whole is divided into Lots of 263 Acres each, for the Convenience of Purchasers. Credit will be allowed until *October* 1775, the Purchasers giving Bond and Security; and the Bonds to carry Interest from the Date, if not discharged within that Time.

LEWIS BURWELL,
LEWIS BURWELL, Junior.
SARAH CAMPBELL.

KINGSMILL,
June 22, 1774.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED and SEVENTY FIVE Acres of Land in *Chesterfield* County, lying in *Piphoint's* Parish, upon which there is a very good Mill on an excellent Stream of Water. It will be laid off in Lots, for the Convenience of Purchasers; and as it is entailed Land, Application will be made to the next General Assembly for an Act to break the Entail. Mr. *Lewis Bledsoe* will shew the Land, and make known the Terms.

WILSON M. CARY.

To be SOLD *to the highest Bidder, at* Goochland *Courthouse, on* Monday *the* 18*th of* July, *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of rich well timbered Land lying opposite to *Elk Island*, in the said County, belonging to the Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, deceased, containing 2080 Acres, which will be put up in four separate Lots. Likewise a Tract containing between 3 and 400 Acres, lying on both Sides the *Little Bird* Creek, near the Head thereof, in said County. Those Lands having been fully described in a former Advertisement, renders it unnecessary here. The Time of Payment will be made known on the Day of Sale, and Bonds with good Security required of the Purchasers, by

WILLIAM ANDERSON, Executor.

(4)

N. B. The Meeting of Merchants in *Williamsburg* having prevented me from attending on the 20th of *June*, it may be necessary to assure the Publick that the above mentioned Land will certainly be sold on the Day now appointed.

*** The Purchasers at the different Sales of the Negroes and personal Estate of *Joseph* and *John Smith*, deceased, are desired to take Notice that their Bonds will carry Interest from the Date, if not paid by the 1st of *July*; which, added to the distressed Situation of those Estates, I hope will induce them to make immediate Payment.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, the 8th of *May* last, a likely BAY MARE four or five Years old this Spring, about four Feet nine Inches high, a Star in her Forehead, her hind Feet white, one as high as her Footlock, was lately foundered, and is shod all round. I will give 3*l.* to any Person that will deliver her to me in *Petersburg*, or on Conviction of the Thief 5*l.*

HENRY MORISS.

(1)

STRAYED from Mr. *Page's* Plantation, in *Hanover* County, a BAY MARE about fourteen Hands one Inch high, has had two or three Colts, seven Years old, but never was broke, a long Mane and Tail undocked, a Star in her Forehead, one of her hind Legs at the Pastern Joint much hurt, and bends considerably. As she was brought from *Amherst* last Spring, it is probable she will endeavour to return there. Whoever gives me Notice of the said Mare, or brings her to me in *King William*, shall be well rewarded.

CARTER BRAXTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Master, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 500 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Consignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ship by her will please to send their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Petersburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

(tf)

A valuable Sale of LANDS.

TO be sold, a TRACT of LAND in *Berkley* and *Frederick* Counties, containing 12,076 Acres; it lies seven Miles on each Side of *Shenandoe* River, the Quantity on the east Side, being only a Slip of low Ground, is inconsiderable; the Quality of the Land is remarkably good, and the Conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful Streams of Water running through Meadows three Miles in Length, some of which are already reclaimed Meadows, and the rest, at a very small Expense, might soon be reduced to the like State. On each Side of the Streams Mills might be erected and Furnaces, the Land affording Stone, Lime, Iron, and Lead Ore. On one of the Streams I have already erected a compleat Merchant Mill, with a Pair of the best *French* Burrs for grinding of Wheat, and a Pair of common Stones for grinding of *Indian* Corn; besides this, there is near the Dwelling-House a Tub Mill, and on the other Stream there is a valuable Saw Mill. There are five settled and improved Plantations; on one of them is a good Stone House, two Stories high, with two Rooms on a Floor, a Kitchen, Dairy, and all other convenient Outhouses; on another Plantation, where *Michael Pike* lived, there is a good Stone House; and at the other Plantations there are Overseers Houses, Negro Quarters, Barns, Stables, Tobacco Houses, &c. The above Tract shall be either partitioned off in Lots of 3000 or 500 Acres, or sold bodily to one Purchaser. Belonging to this Estate there are 312 Negroes to be disposed of, together with all the Stocks of Cattle, equal to any in the Colony, Horses, Mares, Colts, Hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary Implements for the Planter or Farmer. Any Person or Persons inclinable to purchase are desired to make their Proposals to me at *Rosegill*, on *Rappahannock* River, or to leave them with the Overseer, who lives at the House Plantation, and will shew the Land. In *November* I shall be on the Premises, and may then be personally treated with. Part of this Land, and some of the Negroes, belong to my eldest Son, who leaves to me the Disposition thereof, and will confirm any Engagement I enter into on his Part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

(6)

To be SOLD, *on* Thursday *the* 10*th of* November, *at the* Rocky Ridge,

ONE HUNDRED and FIFTY choice SLAVES, late the Property of *John Wayles*, Esq; deceased. Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to

FRANCIS EPPES.
HENRY SKIPWITH.

(6)

*** Five per Cent. Discount for ready Money.

To be SOLD *at* Belvoir, *the Seat of the Honourable* George William Fairfax, *Esq; in* Fairfax *County, on* Monday *the* 15*th of* August *next (pursuant to his Direction)*

ALL his HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE of every Kind, consisting of Beds and their Furniture, Tables, Chairs, and every other necessary Article, mostly new, and very elegant.——Ready Money will be expected from every Purchaser under 5*l.* and twelve Months Credit allowed those who exceed that Sum, upon their giving Bond and approved Security, to carry Interest from the Date, if the Money is not paid within forty Days after it becomes due.

FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

(6)

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Mansion House is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Passage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Passage on the second, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach-House adjoining, as also a large and well furnished Garden, stored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which these Houses stand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (surrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are several valuable Fisheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Washington*, who lives near the Premises, or of me in *Berkley* County.

FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

(tf)

NANSEMOND, *April* 20, 1774.

WHEREAS the Concern of the Subscribers, by the Death of one of the Partners, is now dissolved, it is most earnestly requested of all those indebted to them, either in this Colony or *North Carolina*, to make immediate Settlement, by Payment or Specialty, as those who fail to comply need expect no Indulgence; and all those who have Demands against the said Concern are desired to make them known, and they shall be adjusted. The Books, &c. belonging to their Store in this County, are put into the Hands of Mr. *John M'Dowall*, who is properly authorised to collect and grant Receipts, and will settle with all those who have Demands against the said Company. The Business will be carried on at their different Stores in this Colony and *North Carolina*, with the same good Usage, and Indulgence given as usual, under the Firm of *Archibald Hamilton* and Co. and the Management of Mr. *John Hamilton*.

JOHN HAMILTON, & Co.

(tf)

NORFOLK County.

At a Court held the 22*d Day of* APRIL, 1774.

William and *John Brown*, Merchants and Partners, Plaintiffs, against *John Knight*, Ship Master, and *George Kelly*, Vendue Master, Defendants, } In Chancery.

THIS Day came, as well the Plaintiffs, by *James Holt*, Gentleman, their Council, as the Defendant, *George Kelly*, in his proper Person, who filed his Answer. And the Defendant, *John Knight*, being beyond Sea, on the Motion of the Plaintiffs, by their Council aforesaid, it is ordered that the said Defendant *George*, who hath confessed Effects of the said *John Knight* in his Hands, do not pay, convey away, or secrete such Effects, until the further Order or Decree of this Court concerning the same; that the said Defendant, *John Knight*, do appear here the third *Thursday* in *October* next, to answer the Plaintiffs Bill; and that a Copy of this Order be, within fifteen Days, inserted in the *Virginia* Gazette for two Months successively, and published on some Lord's Day, immediately after Divine Service, in the Church of the Parish of *Elizabeth River*, in the County aforesaid, and be also posted up at the Door of the Courthouse of the said County.

SAMUEL BOUSH, C. C.

To be let on CHARTER, *to any Part of* Europe, *or the* West Indies,

THE Brigantine *Hamilton*, Burthen about 300 Hogsheads, a new Vessel now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the first of *June*. For Terms, apply to me in *Norfolk*.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

(tf)

NORFOLK, *April* 22, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Vessels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke's* Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the same on *Gosp Henry*, for the Lighthouse. Any Person, or Persons, inclinable to engage in such Work, are desired to treat with *Matthew Phripp, Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Esqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.

BASSETT MOSELEY.

(tf)

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabsco Furnace*, on the 16th of last Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Esquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the same Boy, who, for many Years, used to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertness, or rather Impudence, was well known to almost all my Acquaintances, there is the less Occasion for a particular Description of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for some Time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more so by a surprising Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almost every Body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the Truth; has a small Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite straight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Osnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any Sort of Business, and for some Years past has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Mason, and a Miller, as Occasion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profess. I have some Reason to suspect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being sent by me on Business. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Master, the Honourable *John Tayloe* of *Mount Airy*, or secures him so as to be had again, shall have double what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges paid by

THOMAS LAWSON.

(tf)

ROCKY MILL, Hanover County, *April* 14, 1774.

RUN away from the Subscribers, on the 27th of *March*, two indented Servant Men, namely, JOSEPH GOTHARD, by Trade a Cooper, has a Scar over one of his Eyes and Ankles; had on a Drab coloured Frieze Jacket, with Metal Buttons, old Leather Breeches, a Half worn Hat, a Pair of Sole Hose, and a Pair of coarse Shoes. THOMAS JACKSON, by Trade a Coachman, about thirty Years of Age, of a ruddy Countenance, about five Feet eight Inches high, with light Hair; had on an old Hat, dark Broadcloth Coat much patched, an old *Virginia* Cloth blue twilled Jacket, with Pewter Buttons, without Sleeves, a Pair of very narrow Duck Trousers patched on each Knee with new Osnabrugs, a Pair of Country Shoes, and black Hose. Whoever will deliver both the above mentioned Servants at *New castle*, or the above mentioned Place, shall receive 5*l.* or 50*s.* for either, if taken in the Colony; and if in any other, reasonable Satisfaction will be made by the Subscribers.

JOHN SYME.
JOHN CHRENSHAW.

(tf)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to

WILLIAM MARSHALL.

(tf)

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of extending rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 200 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.

CARTER BRAXTON.

(tf)

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 2*s.* the first Week, and 1*s.* each Week after.——*** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.